Dr. Lyon's

Tooth Powder Cleanses, preserves and beautifies

the teeth, and Purifies the breath

A superior dentifrice for people

of refinement.

Established in 1866 by

I.W. Lyon, D. D. S. TOGA-WEARERS HOT

PRESIDENT IGNORES PATRONAGE RULE IN CALIFORNIA CASE.

President Roosevelt has again demonstrated that during his administration precedents and practices established many years ago, and heretofore regarded as rock ribbed, will not always prevail. In this connection he gave the California delegation in Congress a distinct far yesterday by appointing Clarence S. Merrill postmaster at Berkeley, Cal., the seat of the University of California, The two California senators and Representative Knowland had recommended Charles Thomas for the office.

It is said that President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the university learned that Thomas had been recommended, and he wrote to the President objecting to Thomas and recommending Merrill. All the professors of the university and the city council folned in supporting Merrill. The President advised Knowland of Wheeler's action, and there was a lively row between the college professor and the politicians. The senators and members of the House from other Cali-fornia districts were drawn into the fight, and a test case was made to determine whether the united California delegation or President Wheeler was to advise the President in California appointments. The result was a victory for the university pres-

As a result of this departure from the precedent and practice of former chief ex-ecutives by President Roosevelt it is said there is some hot talk in progress between senators and representatives concerning the matter of official patronage.

WANTS EDUCATIONAL DUEL.

Atlanta Editor Challenges John Sharp Williams to Schooling Test.

ATLANTA. September 14.-One of the most singular of challenges has been issued by Editor Sidney Caesar Tapp of the Amertean Republic to John Sharp Williams, Mississippi's newly elected senator

Angered by statements of John Sharp Williams that he (Tapp) is ignorant, the Atlanta editor challenges Williams to an examination on either the principles of land, the history of Greece and Rome or any other history that living man has heard of, the result of the intellectual duel to be decided by professors of Harvard, Yale and Advises the Creation of a Theological

Tapp in a recent editorial angered friends of Williams in Mississippi, and they began writing letters to Tapp in which he wat was made that he had never been to college, This latter charge greatly angered Tapp, has challenged Williams to a historical duel. Tapp recently came into prominence by alleging that the trusts wanted to assassinate him because of his flerce editorials against them.

THREW CHAIR AT BURGLAR. Who Had a Revolver, But Lost His Nerve and Ran.

NEW YORK, September 14.-Frank M. Franklin, a lawyer, who lives in an oldfashloned house at 205 2d avenue, had an encounter with a burglar yesterday and his sleep by one of his children, who heard a noise in the dining room and started to cry. Mr. Franklin got out of bed and ran into the dining room in time to see a man with a revolver climbing through a window. The burglar aimed the revolver at the lawyer, but before he had a chance to fire Franklin seized a chair and threw it at him. The burglar, bewildered by the attack, dropped to the yard, a distance of twelve feet, and, although he was injured, he managed to climb over the fence and escape.

Mr. Franklin often has large sums of money in the house, and he believes the burglar knew of it. Since July burglars have paid him three visits.

GOV. HUGHES' CALLERS.

Hinman, Page and Parsons Visit Exec-

utive Chambers. ALBANY, September 14.-Gov. Hughes returned from Syracuse yesterday afternoon and among his first callers was Senator Hinman of Broome county. It was reported that Senator Hinman came here to discuss with the governor the advisability of calling an extra session of the senate to consider impeachment proceedings against County Judge Parsons of Broome county. In the confession of Jasper Smith, who re cently resigned as superintendent of the poor of Broome county, he said that he loaned \$300 to Judge Parsons from funds

belonging to the county. Representative Herbert Parsons and State Senator Page were also visitors at the executive chamber. It is understood that they came here to urge the governor to appoint a Parsons adherent to a state nosition in New York city. Gov. Hughes also had a conference in the afternoon with Mathew S. Fleming, who is to conduct an investigation of the new charges preferred against Superintendent of Insurance Otto Kelsey. It is understood that Mr. Fleming will begin his work next week.

A "KNOCKER" FOUND ON MANY TABLES

People will "slug" themselves with coffee and then hunt around for medicine to cure them of the trouble coffee produces, but they keep on drinking coffee and making new trouble right along-that is, some people do. There are thoughtful people, however, and their number increasing every month, who prefer good, sturdy health to sickness, and they leave off coffee be cause it contains a drug-caffeine-that produces

Many people have to learn by hard knocks that this is true, and they get the knocks all right if

S. C. woman says: "For two years or more before leaving off coffee and beginning the use of Postum Food Coffee, my health became very much Impaired, as I discovered afterward, from coffee

"I suffered from shortness of breath, pains about the heart, and the slightest exercise completely exhausted me. My digestion was bad and gas would form in the stomach, rendering me wretch ed and my life a burden. Medicine did not help the trouble. I was at the point of giving up I despair when my attention was attracted to the statement that coffee caused some of the symptoms that I had. I determined to abandon it and try Postum Food Coffee.

"I had the Postum well made and the result during the past twelve months has been something wonderful. All of the old troubles left, I have been in excellent health, and my friends all notice it and speak of it. I never lose an opportunity of telling them that the change in my health was caused by leaving off coffee and taking on the liquid food-drink Postum.

"No argument from any source could convince



BOOKER T. WASHINGTON. (Photo by Turner.)

Booker T. Washington's Address at Convention Hall.

American government, the history of Eng- MAKES CRITICISM OF ERRORS

School in South.

called a "contemptible cur," and the charge NOTES OF NEGRO'S PROGRESS

Some of His Utterances Provoke Dissent, But Are Applauded by Majority of Auditors.

Serious criticism of the shortcomings of the thoughtless members of his own race was uttered by Booker T. Washington, president of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, last night in an address delivered, on invitation, before the convention of the colored Baptist churchmen and came off victorious. He was aroused from other auditors in Convention Hall, who formed an audience of at least 5,000.

But it was in a spirit of love that Dr. Washington chastened the colored people in the prosecution of his great work for the uplifting of his race. Scathing words of scorn against the vain pretence of achievement, compared to the treasure of accomplishment, fell from his lips.

"Talk less and do more!" was the speaker's theme, and with a lash of scorpions he smote the unworthy among the preachers of the denomination to which he belongs, and whose delegates crowded the hall. These men, he said, did nothing but harm

to their religion and their race. But the speaker expressed unbounded confidence in the future of the negro and in his capacity for development. He asserted his pride of race and said if he were to be born again and were given the choice of a white skin or a black he would pray to God, "Make me again an American

A large central theological school for ministers somewhere in the "heart of the south" formed the keynote of the address. He said it was too easy for persons with-out the proper mental, moral or spiritual equipment to enter the ministry, and it was likewise too easy for improper ministers to remain in the church. He thought

there were too many "floating ministers." Central Training School.

Mr. Washington suggested as a way by which the church can be supplied with a better class of ministers the establishment of a central training school. He laid stress upon the importance of industrial and economic growth among the people of his race, declaring that a poverty-stricken

church makes a weak minister.

After urging that the names of the friends of the race be made prominent, rather than the names of its enemies, Mr. Washington said the race must not be contended with being tolerated in communities, but must make itself needed, which could only be done by putting as much brains and skill and conscience into every line of employment as are employed by the members of

Point after point the speaker drove home with unerring exactness, using homely lustrations and simple words, so that his meaning might not possibly be mistaken. His clear voice filled the hall, and not a syllable was lost, except when the sym-pathetic audience occasionally anticipated the point which he was evidently about to make, and drowned the speaker's words

with applause.

Murmurs of Dissent. Agreement with the orator was evident on most of the faces of the vast audience, but murmurs of dissent were not infrequent, and after the adjournment bitterly hostile opinions were expressed by lolterers outside Convention Hall, mingled with derunciations of a man "who would speak so against his own people." It was, there-ioie, apparent that some of the speaker's Wiscom had fallen upon barren ground.

But from the rush to the rostrum after Dr. Washington had concluded his speech, when hundreds were reaching forward to greet him, and the leader of his race was over the railing with both hands sended, giving and receiving hearty sps, there could be no mistake about temper of the majority of the audlence. When Dr. Washington was driving in an open carriage from the hall another crowd surged around him, and it was some time before his carriage could be extricated from the enthusiasts thronging about it. After singing by the choir of the Metro-politan Baptist Church, Dr. E. C. Morris,

Washington as a fellow Baptist, and the true and tried friend of his race Substance of the Address.

president of the convention, introduced Dr.

Dr. Washington's address, in part, fol-

"In numbers we began with twenty three hundred years ago. We have, as a race, increased in population until we now number more than ten millions. That means that we have, as it were, a nation within a nation, or a race within a race. The negro in America represents a population that is nearly twice as large as the entire population of the Dominion of Canada, and is nearly as large as the entire republic of Mexico. We have enough black people in America to people five of the smaller European countries and then have about two millions remaining.

"The national negro Baptist convention, which I now have the honor of addressing, is perhaps the largest organic body within the negro population. Beginning, as I have stated, with twenty slaves landed at Jamestown a few centuries ago, this one organization alone has grown to the point where it now has more than ten thousand minis ters, more than fifteen thousand individual church organizations, and a total church membership of 1,625,000. The negro Baptists of America own property to the value of nearly thirteen millions of dollars. Let the individual who doubts the progress of the negro race think upon these tremen-

Points Which Require Attention.

There are several points in connection with the growth of this church which the race should carefully guard. In the first place it is too easy, I fear, for persons to enter the ministry. I mean persons without proper preparation. Persons who have not the proper mental, moral or spiritual equipment. It is too easy I fear for improper ministers to remain in the church. Ther again I often fear that we have among us too many floating ministers. The minister who is weak in mental preparation, weak in moral and religious practice, is not only a hindrance to the congregation, but he reflects upon the minister who is leading a correct, wholesome life. The ministers in the Baptist Church who are holding up be fore their congregation and the community a high standard of life owe it to themselves to see to it that the denomination gets rid of the weak and immoral minister just as

soon as possible. "One way in which the church can be supplied with a better class of ministers supplied with a better class of ministers is through the establishment of a large central training school for ministers somewhere in the 'heart of the south.' I repeat, 'heart of the south.' Of the ten or more millions of people, nearly nine millions are in the southern states, and such a seminary should be located right in the midst of the people whose needs are the greatest.

Industrial and Economic Growth. "I have often laid stress upon the impor tance of industrial and economic growth among our people as a basis for their moral and religious development. I cannot here too strongly repeat and emphasize my ideas on this subject. A poverty-stricken church usually means a weak minister. In proportion as the individual members of the church are the owners of land, owners of homes, have trades, have regular employment, good income, are taxpayers, have money in the bank, in the same degree will the church flourish, in the same degree will they be able to support the creditable and useful minister.

"We sometimes hear it said that the negro race is standing still or going back-ward. I have no faith in such doctrine. We are neither standing still nor going backward; we are going forward at a tre mendous rate, and it is the duty of the religious leaders, such as those who compose this great convention, to sound every-where the note of hope, courage—the note of optimism. No general ever won a battle who did not have faith in himself, faith in his army and faith in the cause for which he was fighting. Our future is very largely in the direction of constructive, creative effort, and moral and religious growth There are certain great natural and economic laws that govern the problems of nations and races. Soil, rain and sunshine draw no color line.

Create a Necessity.

"We must not be content to be tolerated in communities, but we must make ourselves needed, and we can only do this by putting as much brain and skill and conscience into every line of employment as the members of any other race. This is one lesson that the leaders among our people should constantly make prominent.
"I sometimes fear that we yield to the temptation of parading and advertising our difficulties too much before the public sometimes fear that we are prone to adver tise our disadvantages rather than our advantages. I do not overlook or minimize the fact that we are often surrounded with difficulty; that wrong and injustice are often heaped upon us, but at the same time we would get upon our feet sooner by keeping to the forefront our success rather than our failure. After all there is something in human nature that honors success whether that success be attained by a black man or a white man. "We should not become imbued with the

idea that the negro is losing his friends in America. We have friends in the white race, both in the north and in the south. In every southern state there can be found white men who are just as much interested in the progress of the negro race as can be found outside of the south.

What Statistics Show.

"I have referred to our progress. Let me be more definite. In material matters the statistics show that the negro race, since it became free, has secured an acrethree and one-half millions of dollars worth of property. While in many of the European. Asiatic and eastern countries the majority of masses are still in deep ignorance, in America, after only forty years of freedom, 56 per cent of the negroes can read and write. In proportion as the negro receives education of hand, had and head, me to the contrary of what I have found out. I have seen much the same results in my sister's family and among other acquaintances." There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in page.

The Road to Wellville, and the same energy as the outdoor page.

The Road to Wellville, and the same energy as the outdoor page.

The same results in my sister's for city Club announced that there was nothing to offer beyond the evidence taken by the commissioners of accounts and their report to Mayor McClellan.

The same results in my sister's for city Club announced that there was nothing to offer beyond the evidence taken by the commissioners of accounts and their report to Mayor McClellan.

The same and write. In proportion as the negro receives cannot rail to results cannot need the curious at Indian Sprivacy, ne says, to the gard and write. In proportion as the negro receives cannot rail to results cannot need that there was nothing to offer beyond the evidence taken by the commissioners of accounts and their receives education of hand, head and heart, his moral and term the gard and write. In proportion as the negro receives education of hand, head and heart, his moral and term the gard and write. In proportion as the negro receives education of hand heart, his moral and term the gard and write. In proportion as the negro receives education of hand heart, his moral and their said Mr. Cable. "The motto of our club is: it is understood that there was nothing to offer beyond the evidence taken by the commissioners of accounts and their report to Mayor McClellan."

The Private Home is the Public Hope. "Winter gardening in the home is carried or receives education of hand heart, head and the receives education of hands and their said Mr. Cable. "The motto of our club is: it is understood that there was nothing to offer beyond the evidence taken of the proportion as the proportion as the following in the gard and write. In proportion as the proportion

GEO, W. CABLE'S CLUB

Bringing Happiness and Refinement to the Wage-Earner.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE HOME

Instruction on Practical Subjects by Lectures and Lessons.

PRIZES FOR BEST GARDENS

Girls From Smith College Co-Operating in the Culture Movement

in Northampton.

BY WILLIAM E. CURTIS. Special Correspondence of The Star and the Chicago Record-Herald. NORTHAMPTON, Mass.,

September 5, 1907. George W. Cable, author of the charming stories of creole life in Louisiana, which we have all read with so much interest, has been living for and working for several years in Northampton. He has chosen this city for his home because of the climate, the beautiful natural surroundings, the social attractions and other reasons, and is the favorite as well as a favored citizen in the community. Mr. Cable does not con fine his labors to literature, however. He spends a great deal of his time in the management of a "Home Culture Club," of which he is president, and which he invented to bring more happiness, refinement and comfort into the homes of the wage earners of Northampton and promote friendly relations between the various ele ments of society, which other activitiessuch as commerce, the industries, educational training and social selection—tend too much to put apart and estrange. Another object is the improvement of the home itself to convince the wage-earning members of the population of the value of neat-ness, decoration, gentle manners and other refining influences. Mr. Cable believes in what he calls "the large public value of the private home" in shaping the conduct and character of the individual. He believes that more culture can be accomplished by personal contact and friendship, than by books or lectures or other forms of in-With the financial assistance of Mr. Car-

negle three buildings have been erected in the rear of the First Congregational Church, just a little off the main street of Northampton, which contains a central hall for amusements, lectures, dancing, amateur theatricals and other assemblies, which can accommodate about 1,500 people; and is thoroughly equipped with theatrical scen-ery and properties. Another building is occupied by a library, club rooms, a gym-nasium, bathrooms and amusements rooms, while the third is divided into forty class-rooms, where instruction is given in all rooms, where instruction is given in an kinds of subjects by paid teachers and volunteers from the students at Smith College. Mr. Cable tells me that last year 275 Smith girls participated in the work and especially were very useful in carrying on the social features. They mingled with the young men and women from the factories and the shops on a level and factories and the shops on a level, and made friends with many of them, participating in their amusements, their studies and their work. The effect upon them was quite important, as upon their pro-teges. The experience gave them a broader and more accurate view of the daily life of the wage-earners, promoted a democratic spirit and an interest in human nature.

About Six Hundred Members.

"The membership this year, as always, has represented many sorts of people studying many different subjects," said Mr. Cable. "We have about 600 members, 300 teachers and about 400 people of all ages who use the clubhouse regularly for other purposes than study. Of those coming for study 426 received instruction in the academic branches, 143 in cooking and waitress work, 206 in dressmaking, millinery and sewing, 147 in music, 34 in drawing and embroidery, 148 in physical culture and 315 in dancing and deportment. Many of our members have taken several of the courses. Those who apply for school work are usually men and women of foreign birth who wish to acquire the English language or make up for the defective education of their youth. A number of young people are studying French, German and Spanish. The most of them are clerks, stenographers and others who want to acquire accomplishments, but several of them are of foreign birth and can speak their parents' language, but cannot ead or write it, and want to write to their old home in their old language. We had seventeen different nationalities represented among our members last year. "Others seek instruction to qualify themselves for better employment than they are holding; they want to be promoted to positions from which they are debarred by edu-cational disqualifications; but the larger part are foreigners who want to learn Eng-

lish. We have several boys preparing fo college and earning their living at the same "The domestic science department includes all classes of society—women of leisure, Smith College students, wives and daughters of workingmen, cooks, wai-tresses, and maids in domestic service and operatives in the mills who are anxious to learn scientific cooking and the proper preparation of foods. The dressmaking department is attended by some of the same classes, but chiefly by operatives from the mills who want to make their own gar-ments or are anxious to get out of that life and find more agreeable and profitable em-ployment. These people are divided into classes of from two or three to twenty or thirty, and meet their teachers in rooms set apart for them after the work hours of the day are over, and spend an hour or two in practical study. We have seven ex-pert teachers who are paid salaries and have charge of the different departments. They are assisted by volunteer teachers who show great enthusiasm and, in many

cases, unusual tact and ability. Where the Members Come From. "It is interesting to know the different classes from which our students come." said Mr. Cable, as he handed me the fol-

lowing statement: From factories, mills and shops..... Children of school age.
Housewives, chiefly of mechanics' families....
Persons in domestic service....
From stores and offices.... College students.....

Encouraging Garden Work.

"One of the most important features of the work is the encouragement and instruction given in home gardening and decoration. A number of teachers, professional and volunteer, are engaged in persuading of the mechanics of Northampton, and not the families of working classes to beautify their homes and grounds. In order to encourage this movement a 'flower garden competition' is conducted during the summer months when other entertainments are closed and forms a beautiful and practical complement to those in cultivating the home. The work is directed by Mr. Edward J. Canning, head gardener of Smith College, to whom we are under many obligations, and it has grown rapidly in extent and importance during the seven years of our club life. Last year there were 366 gardens in the competition for prizes, all of which were visited at least once, and many of them several times, by the teachers and committees. The latest function developed is the sale of shrubs and plants and seeds at a nominal price to all who are willing to plant them. This year we have sold about 1,500 orders. Plants and shrubs are now being propagated on our own grounds, age of land upon which he pays taxes, that is as large as the combined territories of the kingdoms of Holland and Belgium. At example to the competitors. We have three acres in the very heart of the city which have been converted into a model flower garden. Last year fifteen prizes of money varying from \$2.50 to \$15 were given to those people of the city who made the bes flower gardens, and there was an additional capital prize for the best decorated home These prizes will be renewed this year. "Such results cannot fail to raise the aver-

TRUTH AND QUALITY appeal to the Well-Informed in every walk of life and are essential to permanent suc-

Company has become a guarantee of the excellence of its remedy.

cess and creditable standing, therefore we wish to call the attention of all who would enjoy good health, with its blessings, to the fact that it involves the question of right living with all the term implies. With proper knowledge of what is best each hour of recreation, of enjoyment, of contemplation and of effort may be made to contribute to that end and the use of medicines dispensed with generally to great advantage, but as in many instances a simple, wholesome remedy may be invaluable if taken at the proper time, the California Fig Syrup Co. feels that it is alike important to present truthfully the subject and to supply the one perfect laxative remedy which has won the appoval of physicians and the world-wide acceptance of the Well-Informed because of the excellence of the combination, known to all, and the original method of manufacture, which is known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

One of the Important Duties of Physicians and

the Well-Informed of the World

is to learn as to the relative standing and reliability of the leading manufactur-

ers of medicinal agents, as the most eminent physicians are the most careful as to

the uniform quality and perfect purity of remedies prescribed by them, and it is well known to physicians and the Well-Informed generally that the California Fig Syrup

Co., by reason of its correct methods and perfect equipment and the ethical character of

its product has attained to the high standing in scientific and commercial circles which is accorded to successful and reliable houses only, and, therefore, that the name of the

This valuable remedy has been long and favorably known under the name of-Syrup of Figs-and has attained to world-wide acceptance as the most excellent of family laxatives, and as its pure laxative principles, obtained from Senna, are well known to physicians and the Well-Informed of the world to be the best of natural laxatives, we have adopted the more elaborate name of-Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—as more fully descriptive of the remedy, but doubtless it will always be called for by the shorter name of Syrup of Figs-and to get its beneficial effects always note, when purchasing, the full name of the Company - California Fig Syrup Co.plainly printed on the front of every package, whether you simply call for - Syrup of Figs-or by the full name-Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna-as-Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna-is the one laxative remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. and the same heretofore known by the name - Syrup of Figs - which has given satisfaction to millions. The genuine is for sale by all leading druggists throughout the United States in original packages of one size only, the regular price of which is fifty cents per bottle.

Every bottle is sold under the general guarantee of the Company, filed with the Secretary of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., that the remedy is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Louisville, Ky.

work of the summer. Last winter we had

more than 2,500 people, representing about 800 households actively engaged in the practical and successful work of beautify-

ing, refining and elevating the homes of Northampton.

to get the greatest degree of nourishment from them. A French woman will make a

pound of beef or vegetables go so much

farther than the average American woman and the waste of food in this country from

ignorance is appalling. That is what we are trying to correct in Northampton.

Making Dresses.

"Another important branch is the dress-

making department, in which working girls

and the wives and daughters of working-

men are taught how to cut and make their

own dresses and undergarments, to trim

club and the working population of North-ampton generally an ambition to appear

well, to dress well, and are endeavoring to teach them how to do it on the smallest

amount of money. We had 206 members in our dressmaking class last year, of whom

86 were adults and the rest young girls still in school. One of our little girls made

herself five dresses. Another girl twelve years old made three dresses for herself and

two for a smaller sister, and both of them enjoyed the work immensely. They consid-

sional 'exchange sale' Saturday afternoon, when household furniture and articles for

which our members have no further use,

clothing that has been outgrown or is no

longer needed, and other articles of many varieties are brought to the clubhouse, ap-

praised and ticketed with their values and

sold to whomever may fancy them. In this

way our people often make good bargains and get what they want at a much lower

price than they would have to pay for new articles. while the sellers realize much more

"The amusement department is very im-

or in elecution in Smith College, which gave

Gymnastics and Dancing.

particularly among the women, who are in-

structed by Miss Laura Post, head of the

physical culture department at Smith Col-

men, which were particularly fruitful."

been attempted for the same purpose in manufacturing cities in other parts of the

country. It has been eminently successful here in stimulating and uplifting the toiling

classes, in improving the appearance as well as the comfort of their homes and in

increasing the knowledge and the content-

Gaynor Goes Back to Macon Jail.

MACON, Ga., September 14.-Joseph F.

ment of the members.

than they could get at the pawnshop.

portant. We have a dramatic club

great success

"A novel feature of our work is an occa-

ered it the finest kind of play.

"There was an increase of 50 per cent in

San Francisco, Cal. US. A. London, England.

New York, N. Y.

ENGLISH SALVATIONISTS BID EIGHT MEMBERS PAY DUES OF HIM FAREWELL.

numbers and a marked advance in interest and enthusiasm among the pupils of the domestic science department, which was shown in the exceptional regularity of the LONDON, September 14.-Men and womattendance, the improvement of the apen wearing uniforms of the Salvation Army pearance of the houses of members, and their desires to bring their friends and neighbors into the work. The classes in filled Euston railroad station here yesterday, a large party having assembled to cookery were well attended by young wom-en from the factories as well as by housebld farewell to Gen. Booth, who left London for Liverpool, where he will embark keepers. This work is entirely practical. No attempt is made to teach fancy cooking, on the Allan line steamer Virginian for but our pupils are learning how to economize and make the most of breads, meats, Quebec, in which city the veteran commander will begin a campaign which is to the county. All went smoothly, however, soups, vegetables and every-day articles of food which, among the working people of extend over Canada and the United States. until a few days ago when the club gave The "Seventy-eight-year-young" general, as this country more than any other are selhe describes himself, appeared to be as dom properly prepared with economy or for nourishment or for health. The greatest hearty as possible considering his age, gratification in this work is that it is From the railroad car he handed the respreading the most practical kind of knowlporters a message, as follows: lives of our students. The working people "Once more good-bye, dear old England. of France, Germany, Italy and other European countries have a much better under-standing of the chemistry of food and how

I leave your shores on what I believe is the Master's business. As I contemplate the future I rely more than ever on the old panacea for lessening the ruins, inequalities and tyrannies of the world, namely, the regeneration of the individual by the power of

Before entering his car Gen. Booth presided at a prayer meeting in the waitingroom of the station, which was attended by the prominent officers of the Salvation Commissioner Nicol, Col. Lawley and Brigadier Cox accompany Gen. Booth to Canada.

DEMENTED MINISTER.

their own hats and dresses in a stylish but economical manner. In that particular, as Exhorted Cat Supposing It Had a well as in cooking, the French women are way ahead of the Americans, both in econ-Devil-Now at Bellevue. omy and taste. We are trying to inspire and cultivate among the members of our

NEW YORK, September 14.-A demented colored preacher raised a lively commotion for a few minutes in the city hall yesterday. He went to the city hall to get a license to preach in the streets, but as he appeared before the mayor's office was opened he was told by Marty Keese to sit down for eight members is spent there, but it will be a while until acting Mayor McGowan arrived.

The negro seemed to be sane enough until he espied Tom, the city hall cat, coming into the room. Jumping from his chair he grabbed Tom by the nape of his neck and, pulling a small Bible out of his pocket, he began to read to the cat.

Tom, disliking the treatment (it wasn't the exhortation he objected to, because he has been totally deaf for about the last five years), wriggled out of the man's hands and rushed up the stairs to the floor with the negro in chase yelling that the devil was in the cat. Marty followed the preacher and caught him at the top of the stairway and stopped his ravings by promising that if he would "come down to the chapel" he would get his license.

The "chapel" was the police station in

he direction of Miss Ethel Elliott, instructthe basement. Dr. Stewart of the Hudson street hospital pronounced the man insane two public performances last winter with and he was taken to Bellevue. He told and that he lived at 256 West 27th street. "The gymnasium work was equally good,

AHEARN INQUIRY.

Gov. Hughes Hears Answer to City Club's Charges.

"The dancing class had 315 members, who ALBANY, September 14.-Gov. Hughes were taught by volunteer teachers from Smith College. It is an inspiring sight to last night continued the inquiry into the charges against Borough President John F. see the young women from that institution lessons in dancing and deportment Ahearn, which were preferred by the City to the factory hands, the rallway men and Club, and are based upon the investigation other mechanics and laborers from the town. The value of their example and their of the borough president's office by Mayor McClellan's commissioners of accounts. manners is greater than any one can estimate. The dancing classes are an effective President Ahearn was on hand promptly at agency for the normal and symmetrical de-velopment of the physical, social and moral 8 o'clock with his attorney, Martin W. Littleton, and his counsel, Charles F. Collins. life of the girls and boys of the families The City Club was represented by Attornevs Nelson S. Spencer and Charles H. only promote better dancing, but refined and gracious manners. The young men Strong. and young women who devote an evening a week to this form of exercise obtain not At the outset Mr. Littleton read a volu-

minous answer to the charges against Mr. only instruction, but enjoy wholesome and refining recreation. In the dancing classes Ahearn. He pointed out that the charges and what is especially valuable is the social intermingling of many nationalities who must live together as neighbors.

"In addition to the dancing we have various other entertainments, recentions." could be charged against Mr. Ahearn was an exercise of bad judgment, which was rious other entertainments, receptions, musinot a ground for removal.

He attempted to show that Mr. Ahearn cals, lectures and whist clubs, and last year we had a series of 'smoke talks' for Mr. Cable's home culture club diners from most of the movements that have

could not be charged with responsibility for defects in pavements or a lack of repairs, and that the public service corporations and a lack of appropriations were the cause. There were specific denials of purchases without contract in excess of \$1,000 items and announcement that purchases were continued under the same method pursued by his predecessor in office. This was equally true regarding repairs to pub-lic buildings.

The work given to the individuals and firms referred to in the charges were de-fended. That Mr. Ahearn had misused money deposited by plumbers was flatly denied, and it was insisted that charges against special funds for pay roll account were justified by department precedent and Gaynor, the noted federal prisoner, who on account of ill health was permitted to visit were justified by department precedent and Indian Springs, has decided to return to municipal ordinance extending back some

jail here, preferring its privacy, he says, to years.
the gaze of the curious at Indian Springs. After
It is understood that he has abandoned the for Cit

SAY GOOD-BYE TO BOOTH | COSTLIEST

\$24,000 A YEAR. RICHMOND, Va., September 14 .- Very

few people know that E. H. Harriman, the great railroad magnate, has established one of the costliest clubs in the country at Middlebury, in Loudoun county. As a rule the members of the club keep

to themselves and live in their clubhouses and have no association with the people of a dinner to the farmers over whose land they hunt with hounds and, it is reported, that an open rupture occurred because Harriman and others dined in a separate dining room and some of the guests left angry.

The club is exclusive and consists of Mr. Harriman, his two daughters, Miss Katherine Elkins, daughter of Senator Stephen B. Elkins, and four wealthy New Yorkers. It costs \$10,000 to join and \$3,000 a year for dues. One popular move of the club was to pay farmers for all chickens killed by foxes or other depredations of these ani-

mals. The railroad magnate visits his hunt club frequently during the year. He usually comes in his private car, and he and h daughter and the other members spend a week hunting the wily fox over the hills and fields of Loudoun.

Two packs of thoroughbred hounds are maintained by the club, each including 100 fine dogs. The club has a stable at Middlebury and one at The Plains, and they contain some of the very finest horses in America. A score or more of grooms and stable boys are employed the year round.

The country around Middlebury is the finest hunting ground in Virginia and has been visited by wealthy huntsmen from New York and elsewhere for years. The people are all well satisfied to have the club, as the \$24,000 in dues paid by the

DR. F. H. MARKOE DEAD

a long time before they get over what they consider an affront from the club members.

Surgeon and Medical Instructor Dies of Heart Disease.

NEW YORK, September 14.-Dr. Francis Hartman Markoe, a well-known surgeon and medical lecturer, died yesterday of heart disease at his home, 15 East 49th street. He had been critically ill since early in the summer. His wife and their son, F. H. Markoe, jr., were in Europe when Dr. Markoe's Illness first assumed a critical phase, and they hurrled home at

Dr. Markoe was the son of Dr. Thomas Masters Markoe, an eminent physician of this city, who died in 1901. Francis H. Markoe was born March 20, 1856. He was graduated from Princeton in the late seventies and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1879. He attracted atten-tion in the medical school and was at once engaged on its teaching staff. He remained a teacher and lecturer in the school for the rest of his life. From 1880 to 1884 he was an assistant demonstrator of anatomy; from 1884 to 1887 he was a demonstrator; from 1887 to 1900 he was a clinical lecturer in surgery; from 1900 on he was professor of clinical surgery. He was one of the surgical staff of St. Luke's Hospital from He was one of the 1889 to early last summer, when he resigned ecause of ill health. For part of the tim was dean of the staff.

He was also consulting surgeon at the New York Hospital, the Orthopedic Hospital and had been attending surgeon at Believue and the New York hospitals. He was a member of all the important medical soci ties of the allopathic school and of the University, Union, Metropolitan, New York Yacht, Century and Princeton clubs. Dr. Markoe married Miss Madeline Shelton. Their only child, F. H. Markoe, jr. was graduated from Vals in 1906, and sin-

then has been studying at Oxford, England YEAR FOR EVA FOX.

Young Woman Swindler Overcome After She Hears the Sentence.

NEW YORK, September 14.-Eva Fox

Strangways, who swindled a number of hotels and others by bad checks, was sen tenced vesterday by Judge McAvoy of gen eral sessions to a year in the penitentiary She had pleaded guilty to two indictments for grand larceny in the second degree. One of the persons she swindled was Susan B. Clarke, a dressmaker of 20 East 32d street from whom she got \$199 worth of goods on a bad check. The young woman, who has been a governess and done some writing for western magazines, expected to get off with a suspended sen-tence, and when she heard that she would have to stay a year in jail she had to be carried from court.